MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXI. WEDNESDAY, 10th. APRIL 1805. Number 1018.

[M]adras Theatre.

ON MONDAY NEXT
WILL BE PERFORMED,
THE TRAGEDY
of
The Revenge.

Pantheon, 9th. April, 1805.

For Sale,

JUST IMPORTED,
A FEW TIERCES OF
PRIME BENGAL MESS
Beef and Pork,
APPLY TO
Messrs. Hope, Griffiths & Wheeler.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
By Branson, Jones and Reddy,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
This day WEDNESDAY, the 10th. Instant,
At 11 O'clock,

A HANDSOME Engraved SILVER CUP and COVER, Gilt Inside, and Europe Made.

A pair of Handsome SILVER CURRY DISHES, Europe Made, they will occasionally answer for 4 Dishes.

At 12 O'clock,
THE PROPERTY OF
AN OFFICER,
Gone to Europe,

Two Capital Bay Saddle HORSES, the one about 7 and the other about 8 years old, each about 15 hands high, and a Cavalry Saddle with Holsters complete.

After which,

A Chesnut ARAB GELDING, perfectly Sound, Active and Serviceable, and has been rode by a Lady.

A Young Roan Manilla Saddle HORSE.

A Persian MARE 16 hands high, trots remarkably fast, is very sure footed, and perfectly found, together with a perfect new Rattan bodied Bandy, Plated Mouldings and Plated Europe Harness.

☞ *The HORSES may be seen at the Auction Room of* BRANSON JONES, and REDDY, *at [illegible] O'clock: and they are well worth the attention of any Gentleman.*

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
By Branson, Jones & Reddy,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
This day WEDNESDAY, the 10th. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 11 o'Clock,
FIFTY PIECES OF
LONG CLOTH,
Fresh from the Loom,
THEY WILL BE PUT UP
ONE PIECE IN A LOT,
FOR
The Convenience of Purchasers.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
By Branson, Jones & Reddy,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
This day WEDNESDAY, the 10th. Instant,
At 12 o'Clock,
ONE CANDY OF
GERMAN BARR STEEL,
100 lb. in a Lot.
ALSO
THREE SMALL
BRASS CANNON.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 11th. Instant.
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 o'Clock,
AN INVOICE OF
BENGAL
PIECE GOODS,
Consisting of

FORTY Pieces of Red Bordered HANDKERCHIEFS,
Twenty Pieces Mulmuls,
Fifteen ditto Cossahs,
AND
Fifty Pieces of CHARCONAHS.
ALSO
A HANDSOME SET OF
TABLE and DESERT
QUEENS-WARE,
AND
A FEW JARS OF
LINTSEED OIL.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 11th. April,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 12 o'Clock,
THE SHIP
Ritta Catherina,
Burthen about 230 Tons,

With her MASTS, YARDS, SAILS, STANDING and RUNNING RIGGING as from Sea.

A List of her STORES, may be seen by application to the Auction-room.

Conditions of Sale as usual.

For Sale on Commission.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,
A FEW CASKS OF EXCELLENT
CONIAC BRANDY,
AND BEST
Holland's Gin,
Musters of Which
MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

For Sale on Commission.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

THE Works of ROUSSEAU in French, with handsome Plates.

Lacam's CHART of BENGAL River, and Directions.

De Manvilette's Directions for the INDIA DIRECTORY.

AND

A Capital SEXTANT, by G. Wright, in a Mahogany Case.

For Sale on Commission,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

A FEW Boxes of much approved FRENCH CLARET, at four, five, and six Pagodas per dozen.

Real Coniac BRANDY, in Bottles, Best Holland's GIN, in large and small Cases.

MADEIRA WINE, *warranted*, at six Pagodas per dozen.

AND
A FEW BAGS
OF
SALT PETRE,
OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Advertisement.

NO AUCTION SALE
WILL TAKE PLACE
AT
HEEFKE, FAURE and CO's.
ON THE 12TH. INSTANT,
OWING TO ITS BEING GOOD FRIDAY.

To be Sold

By Public Auction.
BY HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.
IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF
BY PRIVATE SALE,
This day WEDNESDAY, the 10th. April,
ON THE BEACH,
NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE,
At 12 O'clock.
THE SHIP
FARQUHAR,
AMERICAN BUILT,
COPPER BOTTOMED,
BURTHEN 120 TONS,
OR THEREABOUTS;

JUST as she lies in the Roads, with her Masts, Yards, Standing, and Running Rigging, all of Europe, as from Sea.

A List of her Stores to be seen on application.

CONDITIONS OF SALE,

Ten per Cent. to be paid down immediately after the Sale, the remainder in ten days, in default of which, the above ship to be re-sold at the expense and risk of the first purchaser.

The purchaser to be, of course, responsible for the safety of the Vessel immediately after the Sale.

BOOKS.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,
On FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 18th. and 19th. Instant.
SALE TO COMMENCE
At 10 o'clock,
The Trichinopoly Circulating
LIBRARY,
Of nearly 2 thousand Volumes,
Consisting of

PHILOSOPHY, History, Voyages, Travels, Romances and Novels, Chiefly Selected from the best Authors.

☞ *Catalogues were published, and distributed on the 5th. Instant, and forwarded to Out-stations, according to applications.*

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
AT THE HOUSE IN VIPERY,
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
MAJOR GENERAL SYDENHAM,
On SATURDAY next, the 13th. Instant,
At 11 o'Clock,
SUNDRY ARTICLES OF
FURNITURE,
PLATE,
Glass and China Ware, &c.
Particulars will be mentioned in [illegible] previous to the day

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
BY HEEFKE FAURE, and Co.
AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE,
On MONDAY next, the 15th. Instant,
IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
THE GOOD SHIP
HOPE,
BELONGS TO THE ESTATE
OF THE LATE
CAPTAIN BADDELEY,

JUST as she lies at her anchors, with her Masts, Yards, Standing and Running, Rigging, as from Sea, burthen 2400 Bags, or thereabouts, Built at Chittagong and has lately been repaired,—Coppered about 4 years ago.

Conditions of Sale,

The Vessel is immediately after the Sale to be at the risk of the purchaser, and Ten per Cent. of the Purchase money, to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the remainder in Ten days: in default of which, the Vessel will be resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser, with the Ten per Cent. advanced and all their advantages forfieted.

For Private Sale.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,
THE LAST EDITION
OF THE
ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA,
IN EIGHTEEN VOLUMES
QUARTO,
Price 110 Pags.

For Private Sale,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

A GREY HORSE, with a BANDY to answer as a Curricle, and Europe Plated Harness.

A CURRICLE with a pair of large BAY HORSES, and a set of Europe Plated Harness.

A Handsome DUN HORSE remarkably quiet, and would make an excellent SADDLE HORSE to carry a Lady.

AND

A handsome CHESNUT HORSE, fit for a light weight.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM MARTIN, late a Surgeon in the Honorable Company's Service, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th. and 40th. years of His present Majesty, Chapter 79th. Section 21st.—All persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator; and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same without delay.

Fort St. George, 30th. March, 1805.

Copper Plate Printing, Book Binding, &c.
CARRIED ON IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
BY I. NICHOLAS,
New Court House Street, facing H. C. Dispensary

TAKES this opportunity to return his grateful thanks to the Public, for the liberal support he has been favored with since he commenced Business, and hopes to be honored with a continuance of the same.

FOR THE MADRAS COURIER.

To Mrs. * * * * * * * * * * *.

Madam,

THE following Verses were written at a time when I lived in the same Society with yourself, and thought that I possessed a considerable share of your Esteem. They were intended to express to you that I was sensible of your kindness; and, if I had thought that they expressed neither more nor less than I intended, my modesty would not have restrained me from presenting them to you.

It is neither my wish nor my duty to praise my own composition, nor do I conceive myself obliged to apologise for its defects. Of these defects I do not desire a more competent judge than yourself. While the Author is unknown to you, your Judgement will not be misled by Partiality; and I hope you are a stranger to that principle of reciprocity, which would induce you to praise a Poem, because it praised You.

It is not likely that you should discover who I am. You know not that I am a Poet, nor did I know it myself, until I became acquainted with you—But if, among the number of your Friends, you can discern one, who always admired you, but never told you so; who had the candor to remark your faults, without the impertinence to censure them; and whose attention was invariably distant, modest, and respectful, you will perhaps detect the author of these lines.

ELIZA, I wish to repay
Your kindness by word or by deed;
But you prove to me, day after day,
From that debt I can never be freed.
Then let me no longer repine
At a Burden so sweetly imprest;
Let the pleasures of Friendship be mine,
While I clasp the fond weight to my breast.

Since I knew you, a stranger to pain,
You can cause but one pang of regret;
When we part to meet never again,
I shall grieve that We ever had met;
I shall think on the times that are past,
And indulge in the retrospect view,
Of those scenes that have faded so fast,
When no longer enliven'd by you.

To myself, when I sing you, I seem
To merit the tribute of praise;
But 'tis only when you are the theme
That I ever approve of my lays.
By Nature no Poet am I,
To her not the talent I owe,
But what Nature, unkind, could deny,
Has, at length, been inspired by You.

Then the only reward that I claim,
Is that you should accept of my Song;
That you should exalt me to Fame,
To whom all my Verses belong:
But, should they be rejected by you,
And Fame should refuse to attend,
Let the Poet recede from your view,
And for ever be sunk in the Friend.

Seringapatam, April 2d. MODESTUS.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 10th. April, 1805.

YESTERDAY arrived the Hon'ble Company's Ship Duke of Montrose, Captain Patterson, from Calcutta, which she left on the 18th. ultimo,—and accompanied by the Ships, Gillwell, Capt. Nickolls,—General Lake, Captain Williams, and Alexander, Capt. Dunlop.

Lieut. Colonel John Malcolm, embarked yesterday morning on His Majesty's Ship Phæton, under the Salute due to his rank.

The Ship Bombay Merchant, arrived at Calcutta from Bombay, on the 21st. Ultimo.

The Danish Ship Bernstoff, Capt. Boyesen, arrived the same day at Calcutta, from the Isle of France, which she left the 11th. of January. The Captain of this Ship reported that on his passage he had fallen in with a French Privateer, mounting 20 Guns, called the Gouster, and which had *captured* the Ship Ann, Captain Gibson, at Sossoo.

We are happy to announce the arrival at Diamond Harbour of His Majesty's Sloop of War Rattlesnake. It appears that she had experienced a series of calms and light winds; and which had caused her detention.

On the 6th. Instant arrived His Majesty's Ship Phæton, Captain Cockburn.

Letters from Colombo mention the arrival at that port of His Majesty's Ship Caroline, Captain P. Rainier. The Right Honorable Lady William Bentinck landed from the Caroline on the day of her arrival.

By the Vessels from Colombo have arrived, Captain Douglas, Captain Ball, and Lieut. Peckham of the Ceylon Army.

His Majesty's Ship Tremendous, Captain Osborne, has arrived at Bombay.

The Bombay Ships Carron, and Kaikussroo, have been purchased by Rear Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, for His Majesty's Service. These fine Ships, (which have been put into Commission,) are eminently qualified, for their destined Service. We understand they will each mount 50 Guns.

The Lottery:—No. 2050, drawn on Thursday last, a Prize of 10,000 Pagodas, is among the Tickets transmitted for sale to *Calcutta*; so that the fortunate holder of that Ticket, is at present unknown.

Theatricals.—The Tragedy of "*The Revenge*," announced for representation on Monday last, was suddenly postponed on recollection of this being Passion Week.——The Performance will take place on Monday next.

Arrivals at the Presidency:—Mr. Henry Swain, Volunteer Cadet—Captain Keay, Invalids—Major S. Crane, 12th. Regiment—Ensign Davis, H. M. 34th. Regiment,—Mrs. Baddeley,—Mr. Martin,—Mr. Bearcroft, and Mr. Leonard.

COLUMBO—27th. March 1805.

The following Gentlemen have proceeded to Europe by a recent opportunity.

The Hon. Henry Edmund Lushington, Esq. Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature on Ceylon, Major Pollock of Colonel Baillie's Regiment, and John Nares Esq. of the Ceylon Civil Service.

CALCUTTA,—25th. March 1805.

By the arrival of Captain Groube, we are sorry to learn of his capture in the snow Fortune on the 22d. February last, in latitude 19° 30 N. and 89° 30 E. by the French National Frigate Belle Poule, Captain Bruillac, and Atalanta, Captain Gaudin, of 44 guns each, and 380 men.

On the 23d. they sunk the Fortune and proceeded to the Southward, until the 4th. March, when falling in with a small sloop laden with Rice for Madras, they put Captain Groube and Captain Middleton, of the Heroine, of Chittagong, with their crews, on board of her, and directed them to proceed to the nearest port.—They would not however permit the officers of the Fortune to accompany them, as they said it would have been contrary to the orders of Admiral Linois.

When Captain Groube quitted the Frigates, they were in Latitude 16 N. and 85 E. with a light breeze from W. S. W. Steering to the Southward.—We are sorry to her, that the treatment of the English prisoners on board the frigates was extremely severe.

During the North-wester on Friday last, a tremendous flash of Lightning was received by one of the Conductors affixed to the long-room of Messrs. Lawtie and Gould. It was conveyed to the ground without doing the least damage to the building—The only marks of its passage, discoverable, were a few displaced bricks in a pucka drain where it entered the ground, and the top of the Conductor, which was melted by it's excessive heat. A servant was sitting at the time, at a short distance from the place where the lightning descended—he was thrown down, and his clothes and part of his body considerably scorched—Notwithstanding the amazing volume of the electric fluid which was thus discharged, these are the only proofs which it has left of the actual course it took in it's descent from the clouds. This is a strong instance of the necessity of arming every large building with good conductors.

Extract of a letter from Camp, at Kunjouley, on the banks of the Jumna, March, 1805.

"A Tiger of uncommon size was yesterday shot, a mile from this encampment, by a party of Officers who had been in pursuit of less destructive game during the greater part of the day. It measured from its head to the tip of the tail, 13 feet 2 inches; and was the highest ever remembered, by a number of old sportsmens to have been in India. Its ferocity was proportioned to its bulk, as the inhabitants of a neighbouring village had often to their terror experienced. Four balls had penetrated his right shoulder, before he fell; his skin is uncommonly beautiful, and was given to an old Jaut, whose child was supposed to have been carried off by this Tiger."

BIRTHS.

At Colombo, the Lady of Captain Eyre, of His Majesty's 51st. Regiment, of a Son.

On the 28th. ultimo, the Lady of Captain Cotgrave of the Engineers, of a Son.

At Seringapatam, the Lady of Captain De Meuron Bayard, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Colombo, on the 27th. Ultimo, George Lusignan, Esq Agent of Revenue and Commerce for the District of Jaffnapatnam, to Miss Augusta Daniel.

At Calcutta, Archibald Kelso Esq. to Miss Macharg.

DEATHS.

At Camp in Cuttack on the 23d. ultimo, Lieutenant John Coote, of the 1st. Battalion 9th. Regiment Native Infantry.

At Jellal Ghur, Bengal, Robert Jarret, Esq.

EUROPE MARRIAGE.

On the 24th. September, Cotton B. Dent, Esq of the Civil Service on the Madras Establishment, to Miss Eliza Frances Johnston, Daughter of the late Charles Johnston, of Percy-street, Bedford-square.

SHIPPING. Arrived.—March 31st. H. M. Ketch Mary, Lieut. Allen, from Trincomallie.—April 2d. Ship Elizabeth, Captain P. Falconer, from Calcutta, left 17th. March—5th. Ship Hope, Captain Howell, from Columbo, left 18th. March—7th. Ship Arran, Captain Robb, from Calcutta—Brig Harington, Capt. Clarke, Columbo—8th. Ship Helen, Capt. N. Allen Do. Schooner Pearl Do.—9th. Ship Kelvin Grove, Captain Rae, Do,

ADMIRAL LINOIS.

Linois was made a Lieutenant in the royal navy, during the American war, and, in 1789, emigrated with several of his comrades to Italy, which, the next year, he left for Spain. Observing, however, the incomprehensible behaviour and prejudice of foreign governments against all emigrants, he returned to France in 1791, after the unfortunate Louis XVI. had accepted the constitution forced upon him by the rebels of the Constituent assembly. In the following year he was promoted to the rank of captain of a frigate, and, during the action of the 1st. of June, he commanded one of the 74 gun ships which with difficulty escaped into Brest, after Lord Howe had obtained such a glorious victory.

The national deputy, Jean Bon St. Andre, enraged at the defeat, which courage had caused, and not treachery sold, to revenge his disgrace, and perhaps to extenuate his own ignorance and cowardice at the Committee of Public safety, ordered several officers to be arrested, accusing them of not having done their duty. Linois was one of the number; and he remained in confinement until the death of Robespierre opened the doors of the republican prisons for 200,000 *suspected* persons.

Under the Directory, he was employed first at Brest, and afterw[illegible] Toulon—but it was Bonaparte who advanced him to the rank of an admiral, in 1800. When in the following spring it was determined to send succours to General Menou, in Egypt, Linois was offered the command of the squadron intended for this expedition—but he declined it, and Gantheaume was appointed. It was only want of naval officers, that prevented Linois's disgrace on this occasion.

Modesty and generosity are always companions of true courage. Linois was always thought an experienced officer, but never a brave man, even during the American war.

Linois is between forty and fifty years of age, a gentleman by birth, and from his youth educated for the navy.

THE LATE LORD DUNCAN.

From the commencement of the late war to the period which terminated the honourable life of this distinguished Officer, the Public have been in possession of the general outlines of those brilliant services which, under his Lordship's auspices, so gloriously exalted the British flag. When great men have elevated themselves in the ranks of society, by devoting their abilities to the service of their country, the collateral circumstances of such splendid actions become objects of curious enquiry. Lord Duncans's uniform conduct was meritorious: as a Commander, he was universally admired for courage and professional knowledge, and his humane regard for the interests of seamen still lives in the memory of the brave tars who so long weathered rude gales with him, in the North seas. It is to that service the following anecdote relates, it will at once shew the gallant mind and ardent wish of the Noble Admiral to fight the enemies of his country. After remaining at his station off the Texel in the *Venerable*, with two frigates, during the mutiny, and keeping the Dutch fleet from putting to sea by his excellent manœuvres, he was at last relieved from the painful situation which the degrading behaviour of British seamen had placed him in, by the arrival of a squadron from Spithead; the tars of which had returned to a sense of duty, and, desirous of obliterating their past conduct, were anxious to meet the enemy, that they might by courage and subordination make atonement to their country. With this reinforcement, composed of the *Prince*, *Formidable*, *Sans-Pareil*, *Cæsar*, *Triumph*, *Russel*, & two other ships, the gallant Admiral was enabled to meet the Dutch fleet, which, by the bye, had only been deterred from coming out, by their ignorance of our real force; he consequently felt no uneasiness at the event of their movements, and was only anxious to bring them to action. Mynheer, however, proceeded with caution, and used every stratagem to gain information of the state of the British squadron, and the disposition of the seamen, before he formed a resolution of getting under way. Various were the means used to accomplish their designs, and among others, the following.

A schooner came out of the Texel one morning, when the squadron were standing in for the land, with a flag of truce at her mast-head. She had been sent out as a spy, and her crew were Dutch officers, disguised in sailors' jackets and trowsers. Having approached the advanced ships, she was examined by the *Triumph*, and by that ship conducted to the Admiral on board the *Venerable*. The person who appeared to be skipper of the schooner complained that an English brig had, a few days previous, struck on a sand bank to the eastward of the Texel, in consequence of which she made a signal for a pilot, and was assisted by one, who went on board, and after having got her off, the Captain of the brig ungenerously refused to send him ashore again, but carried him to sea. This was the subject of their application, and *satisfaction* was required by having the pilot sent on shore, as the detention of him might operate against any humane assistance which English vessels might in future require when stranded or driven on the Dutch coast.

The Admiral having attended to the nature of their request, very politely conducted them into the stern gallery of the *Venerable*, where, well knowing their only object was to inspect the squadron, he presented his spy-glass to the skipper, and, by an interpreter, desired him to examine the *Formidable*, observing, "She is a three-decker, mounting ninety-eight guns: she carries seven hundred men; and if your Admiral requires satisfaction, she will give it him." He then described the rates of the other heavy ships in the squadron, and having in a facetious manner given a variety of information, ordered the Dutchmen into their schooner, giving them to understand that the Dutch Admiral might rely upon receiving satisfaction, if he would bring out his fleet and demand it.

The schooner's crew, however, conceiving they were at liberty to make what further observations they pleased, dropped anchor several leagues off the Texel island, in order to watch the motions of the English squadron: they did not, however, remain long with impunity in that situation, for the Noble Admiral sent an officer on board to acquaint them, that if they did not immediately hoist up their anchor and return to the Texel, he would hang them at their own yard-arm as spies; this threat had the desired effect, the Dutchmen went in, and no doubt imparted unwelcome intelligence, namely, that the noble Admiral was ready to meet them, his men were subordinate, that disaffection had ceased, and they had nothing to expect from the squadron but the courage and intrepidity they had been accustomed to dread, and which in the moments of glory distinguished British seamen.

Numberless are the instances of the greatness of his Lordship's mind, the whole of which cannot add additional lustre to a character established on the basis of honour and benevolence.

His memory is revered by all who knew him, and the sons of the ocean, who so oft experienced his humanity, will remember him as long as they live.

LONDON,—10th. September.

In the gazette of Augsburgh is an article from Venice, in which it is mentioned as fact, that in a short time some great changes will take place with the Papal territory, which, in part, will be given as indemnity to the King of Sardinia. Cardinal Fesh, the uncle of the Emperor, is destined shortly to occupy a high rank, that of an Ecclesiastical Elector at the first vacancy in Germany.

The cotton manufactures of France are in a rapid progress of improvement. Twenty thousand bags of cotton wool were lately purchased at Lisbon, for French manufacturers in one week. The French have, of late, also made large purchases of American upland-cotton at Charlestown, at about 6d. per lb. The British manufacturer actually pays to Government a tax of 33½ per cent. on the prime cost of his cotton wool.

The cost and charges of the East India, Company's imports from India, for the present year, have been 1,943,092l. the produce of the sales, 2,236,396l. The cost and charges of the imports from China, in the same year, have been 2,950,000l. the produce by sale, 3,629,677l. The prices of East India, and especially of China goods have of late risen considerably in London.

In addition to the information which we communicated of a relaxation of the blockade of the Elbe, in favour of the City of Hamburgh, we have to announce that His *Majesty's* Government have agreed to extend the same indulgence to the City of Bremen, and to the Danish ships from Gluckstadt, concerned in the whale fishery. A notification to this effect has been sent to Count *Wedel Jarlsberg*.

General Oakes, now serving at Malta, is to be Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouch.

A promotion has taken place in the Engineers of 21 Captain-Lieutenants made Second Captains, commencing with C. W. Rudyerd, and ending with C. Wright. A promotion has taken place in the artillery; 91 Captain-Lieutenants made Second Captains, commencing with James West, and ending with W. Jenny.

Government have taken seven acres to build barracks on near Islington.—A few years ago the rent was 70l. as a cow-pasture; Government give 1000l. a year.

At Durham assizes, on Tuesday, Miss Jane Smith, of Herrington, aged 53, reputed to be worth 2,000l. per annum, charged with stealing a checked apron, was *acquitted*.

From Aix la Chapelle we learn, that the Empress Josephine has performed a kind of miracle there, in opening a mysterious casket deposited in the tomb of Charlemagne, and which all the Divines had heretofore, in vain attempted to explore? What astonishing virtues must the *pure* finger of this most virtuous Dame possess! What an admirable, what a surprising display? The tears of the Lady of Loretto must henceforward cease to excite your admiration or command our attention? All curiosity must now be exclusively directed to the wonder working finger of the *immaculate* Josephine.

A Letter from Deal, after informing us of the safe arrival of the Leeward Island fleet in the Downs, adds "to this pleasing and happy news I am sorry to subjoin, that an extreme degree of sickness prevals in the Leeward Islands. The Carysfort frigate, having sustained some damage, went into Antigua to refit, and in the space of a few days Captain Fanshaw, Mr. Stephens, purser, six midshipmen, and about 60 seamen fell victims to the fever.

Coulon, who was chosen by Bonaparte's agents as the medium of their introduction into the kitchen of Louis XVIII. was formerly servant to Mr. Mellish, of London.

The marriage ceremony between a young couple of Holdby was put a stop to on Thursday se'nnight for some time, by the bridegroom, a Sailor, abruptly declaring that he did not care how much *better* his wife might turn out, but he had pre-determined, if ever she grew *worse*, to dispose of her as soon as he could, and *would tell no lies in Church about it*. No argument would prevail on him to plight his troth, till the father of the girl engaged to take her home, and love and cherish her for the husband, in case she really grew worse after marriage.

So extremely long is the fashionable ladies' *pink cloak*, that a popular Preacher, lately inveighing against the enormities, fashions, and follies, of the present day, and applying himself to this article in particular, very emphatically said, "Oh! my friends, the *length* of it is such, that my curiosity is trembling alive to see *where* it will end."

THE BLOCKADE.

Some of the Papers of yeſterday appear to condemn the determination of His Majeſty's Government, announced in the Gazette, to blockade the enemy's ports in the narrow ſeas. For our own part, as we have already ſtated, we highly approve of the meaſure, and congratulate the country on the event. We look up- [illegible] is bold expedient as a ſort of middle ſtep [illegible]ween mere defence and active hoſtility. The enemy has hitherto imagined that he could ſport with us throughout the whole duration of the preſent war, in the ſame manner as he has [illegible] ſince its commencement; that by menace, and by the r[illegible]ement of his oſtentatious preparation to inva[illegible] he could keep us in a con[illegible]tinued ſtate of a[illegible], which, even if nothing more formidable were to be attempt[illegible]d, muſt in time exhauſt our ſpirit, and comp[illegible] us to cry out for peace.

The [illegible] adopted will teach him to feel that he has but half the war on his ſide, and that not the beſt half. It will teach him to feel, that, notwithſtanding all his fa[illegible]cied greatneſs, we can clip his wings at our pleaſure. Nothing is wanting but a little further extenſion of the blockading ſyſtem, ſo a[illegible] to compriſe the Dutch ports, in order to place the *ſoi-diſant* invaders in a complete ſtate of impriſonment. His flotillas, his fleets, his armaments, are now nothing more than ſo many preparations to break out of his jail, with ever[illegible] pr[illegible]ſpect that the power which placed him in this ſtate of reſtraint, will keep him in it; or, if he attempts to come forth, will cruſh him in the enterprize.

At the commencement of the preſent conteſt, we were taught to look every day for the inv[illegible]ſion of our country. Ever ſince, down to the preſent moment. we have dared, we have invited, we have expected the attempt. Nothing of this kind, it is evident, can induce the enemy to make the attempt. It remains for us, therefore, to try other means—to try whether the privation of all maritime ſupplies, the total ſtoppage of all maritime exportation, the abſolute termination of all intercourſe and communication by ſea, can either compel him to make his menaced attack, or to renounce his extravagant pretenſions, which gave riſe to the war.

A ſhort time previous to the commencement of this conteſt, we heard the boaſt that England was no longer able to contend ſingle handed with France: we have been ever ſince endeavouring to bring that boaſt to the teſt. We never had any idea of contending with France upon French ground, of driving the whole French people from their homes and habitations; or, after having ſufficiently ſatiated our paſſions, and exerted our power, of "*dictating peace at Paris.*" Our enemy promiſed that his aſſertion ſhould be proved on Britiſh ground; that he would conquer and ſubdue the Britiſh people, and dictate peace at London,

We have awaited the attempt with anxious expectation. Unacuſtomed ourſelves to hold forth menaces, which we are not, at leaſt, prepared to attempt to realize, we gave credit to our ene[illegible] for the ſame confidence and conſiſtency. [illegible]aving waited in vain, not for his arrival, b[illegible] for his attempt to come forth, we think, [illegible] owe it to ourſelves, to our chara[illegible]ter among o[illegible] nations, to the public juſti[illegible]e of the communit[illegible] of independent Governments, and to human n[illegible]re itſelf, to haſten the deciſion, by going fo[illegible] to meet the oppreſſor, by advancing ev[illegible] poſſible ſtep upon him; and, as daring wi[illegible] ot do, by treading upon and provoking him by all poſſible means. The boaſt that England was no longer able to contend ſingle hand[illegible] with France, would, if there was any diſpoſiti[illegible] in the French Government to bring it to a trial, be moſt fairly and properly tried mid-way between both countries. We would have moſt gladly allowed the French force to come ſo far; they did not chuſe to make the attempt, and we go ſtill farther to meet them. We claim the whole ſea as ours, and prohibit them to ſtir from their ſhores. They ſhall receive no ſupplies, no intelligence by ſea, they ſhall diſpoſe of no part of their produce or their manufactures.

We prohibit all ingreſs into their harbours, all egreſs from them, all intercourſe by ſea between them and, we do not ſay their friends, for they have none, but between them and thoſe neutrals, who m[illegible]y be ſtill diſpoſed to treat with them. In doing this, we have offered no wanton violence to the rights of neutral nations; we have done nothing but what thoſe nations, who may ſuffer a little in their trade, muſt approve in its principle, and regard as ſalutary in its event. This war is our war on[illegible] ſo far as we alone fight it; in the aggreſſions which gave riſe to the conteſt, it is the war of the French Government; in the multitude of offences and outrages, to which reſiſtance w[illegible]s to have been made, it was the war of all independent nations. A temporary privation of commercial advantages muſt not, therefore, be regarded as an injury, by the moſt avaricious neutrals, in the preſent conteſt. They will gain more by the repreſſion of French inſolence and French aggreſſion, than they can loſe by a temporary ſuſpenſion of the trade with France. The French government will, of courſe, make a noiſe about the principle already decided on, of "free bottoms, free goods," the rights of neutrals, &c. &c. But the Neutral States well know how to appreciate this cry, when it proceeds from a Government which evinced its value for neutral and commercial rights, by its vaſion of Hanover, by its exactions from Hamburgh, its menaces on Embden, and its terrification of all the Northern free cities, and even of the Kingdom of Denmark. Inſtead, therefore, of finding a ſubject of complaint in this general blockade, as the French government will ſeek to point out, we are convinced the Neutral Nations will look upon it with ſatisfaction, as having a more direct tendency to the juſt termination of a war, ſo outrageous in its commencement, and ſo violatory in its continuation. For ourſelves, we rejoice in it, as the firſt ſtep toward active hoſtility. The next ſtep will be to drive him ten miles, then twenty miles from his own ſhores. All this we do not think unattainable, with a vigorous and judicious exertion of our means. Such an exertion we now look for, and we congratulate ourſelves and the country in ſeeing in this meaſure the commencement of it.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

When thouſands and tens of thouſands, nay, when almoſt a million of Britiſh Soldiers, Britiſh Volunteers, are ready to ſpring forward and oppoſe their martial phalanx, upon their native ſoil, againſt an aſſailing foe, whoſe breath is peſtilence, and whoſe ſword indiſcriminate maſſacre, he muſt not only not be a Briton, but be leſs than man, who can for a moment doubt that the reſult of the conteſt can be otherwiſe than glorious to England. With reſpect to the number of ſoldiers France may ſet down upon our ſhores—have we not ſuperior numbers to oppoſe to them? Are we not actuated by every motive that conſpired to produce thoſe heroic actions of which we read with rapture and admiration in the pages of hiſtory? Have we not a land to defend—a land of more perfect liberty than that which enabled an *Ariſtides, a Miltiades*, a *Leonidas*, and the patriot bands they commanded, to prepetuate their names to poſterity, by exploits which freemen alone can atchieve? Who will dread the multitude of aſſailants (report ſtates them at upwards of 100,000), when he reflects on the deſtruction that awaited the immenſe army of *Xerxes*, with which he menaced and intended to over-run the petty States of Greece? The Perſian army, according to hiſtory, conſiſted of 1,700,000 infantry, and 400,000 cavalry, which, with the fleet, conſtituted a number of about 2,000,000 of men. One would have imagined that the Grecian States muſt inevitably have been ſwallowed up by ſo immenſe an army; but what was the end of this mighty preparation to deſtroy and to devour? Of this multitudinous force, no more returned to Perſia than three hundred thouſand men: the remainder were left to fertilize the country which they intended to ſubjugate, and the King himſelf with difficulty, effected his eſcape. This portion of hiſtory, we think, ſhould teach our enemy wiſdom. Is *our* land leſs free or dear to *us*, than was antient Greece to *her* children? No, France may land her myriads upon our ſhores, and it will be our duty and endeavour to cut them off. It may be prudent to follow the example of Greece in this inſtance, though we hope and truſt, that the enemy who may ſet foot on Britiſh ground, will not be even ſo fortunate in their eſcape as were the invading Perſians. Come when they may, they will find us amply prepared to give them the reception they merit; and the reſult, we are confident, will be ſuch as for ever to deter them from the repetition of a ſimilar attempt.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, AUG. 13.—Yeſterday, at three o'clock in the afternoon a young man, about 25 years of age, threw himſelf from the *Pont neuf* into the Seine. Boats immediately went in ſearch of him, and brought him on ſhore. A ſurgeon, M. Nicolle, was paſſing over the bridge when this accident happened, and immediately offered his aſſiſtance, by which, after half an hours labour, he was reſtored to life. He refuſed to tell his name, or the cauſe of this act of deſpair. The Police Commiſſary ordered him therefore to continue in the *Corps de garde*. Half an hour before, another perſon was taken out of the water, but all efforts to reſtore him to life were in vain. Acts of ſuicide increaſe to an aſtoniſhing degree.

One of thoſe very faſhionable women,

Qui, goutant dans le crime une tranquille paix,
Ont ſu ſe faire un front qui ne rougit jamais,

preſented herſelf laſt Sunday in the garden of *Elyſſe de Bourbon*, & ſhocked the whole aſſembly by the indecency of her dreſs. She was turned out. She was accompanied *extra muros* by all the young men preſent, and the hootings of the people purſued her to the other ſide of the Elyſian Fields. We have indeed no right to deſpair of the return of morality, when this ſort of police is enforced by the *young* men themſelves.—(*Journal de Paris.*)

Our Pariſian Cockneys are always the ſame; always inconſiſtent and inconſiderate. While ſome of them, excited by a diſappointed lover, turned out from the *Elyſſe de Bourbon*, a young elegant woman, becauſe, under a thin muſlin petticoat, ſhe wore nothing but *fleſh* coloured pantaloons, made *ſtrait*, ſo as to ſhew her beautiful *ſhape*; in *the garden of Paphos*, other Cockneys carried in triumph *an old* COQUET whoſe boſom was uncovered, and who, under *a ſhort* muſlin gown, wore a *yet ſhorter* chemiſe, with a border of a large Bruſſels lace, *without either petticoats or pantaloons*. But her admirers were not only young men, or confined to the Garden of Paphos, becauſe we obſerved, during this ſcandalous proceſſion, on the Boulevert, men nearer threeſcore than forty, all applauding and emulating who ſhould be moſt forward to worſhip this idol of Baal.—(*Le Citoyen Francois.*)

VIENNA—Sept, 19.

The Emperor has annexed to his Auſtrian dominions the town of Lindau, which he purchaſed along with a conſiderable territory; and our Government is now making a bargain for the acquiſition of Kempten. Theſe arrangements give riſe to much diſcuſſion in Germany; ſome ſay that it is contrary to the Conſtitution of the Empire to derange, by particular treaties, the equilibrium of Germany, and that the Emperor, by thus acquiring new principalities, may conſtrain the neighbouring poſſeſſors to treat in their turn.

The conſequence might therefore be that Germany would be reduced to a ſmall number of powers, that it might one day be divided among three or four. The *real Sovereign of Germany*, however, is the *Germanic Body*. It is contrary to every principle of the Conſtitution, that the number of the independent parts ſhould be increaſed without the concurrence of the Sovereign. Lindau is a valuable acquiſition; it is ſituated in the middle of the Lake of Conſtance, and in caſe of a war, would be of great advantage to the Auſtrian armies. Conſidering it under this point of view, it is apprehended that it may give uneaſineſs to France.

LONDON—10th. September.

One of our cruizers off Dunkirk ſpoke laſt Sunday with a Daniſh ſhip from Gravelines, for Liſbon, the Captain of which reports, that *Bonaparte*, notwithſtanding the many promotions among the Officers, and decorations for the Legion of Honour, diſtributed both among the Officers and ſoldiers, in the army on the coaſt, has not met with the ſame reception as laſt year, the troops being either tired of their long inactivity, diſheartened by the daily inſults to which they are expoſed from the Engliſh, or diſcontended with his treatment of *Moreau*, and with his new Imperial dignity. Several regiments, that had formerly ſerved under *Moreau*, in Germany, have under a pretence of a mutinous diſpoſition, been diſbanded, and the men in them ſent to the colonial depots, or incorporated with regiments that had been in Egypt. This deſpotic act cauſed a great deal of murmuring, and when *Bonaparte*, the night after, went to the Theatre at Boulogne, he experienced proofs of the public opinion, ſuch as he little expected. The drama of "*Peter the Great*" was repreſented; when this Emperor was announced by his heralds, the Pit cried out, "*No Emperor! No Emperor!*" To this *Bonaparte* paid little attention; nor when, in another part, at the arrival of the *Princes of the Blood*, the Pit cried out, "*Vive d'Enghien!*" but when, in the ſecond act, *Peter the Great* threatens his faithful and brave General, *Le Fort*, with Siberia, "*Vive Moreau!*" reſounded from every part; the Corſican left the Theatre in a rage, and ordered the Public Commiſſary to ſurround the houſe with ſoldiers, and find out who the emiſſaries of Pitt were, that diſturbed the audience, and inſulted him.

The troops encamped at Lexden Heath, under the command of General Sir *James Craig*, were marched a conſiderable diſtance on Thurſday laſt, for the purpoſe of forming a variety of evolutions. They conſiſted of 10,000 men, in brigades, commanded by Major General *Hope*, Lord *C. Fitzroy*, and B. General *Campbell*.

A Mail from Liſbon came to hand yeſterday. The Marquis de *Lima*, we find, has been ſent to Paris, as Ambaſſador from the Court of Portugal, to compliment the Corſican, on his aſſumption of the Imperial dignity. The Marquis was accompanied by Madame *Lannes*, the Lady of the French Ambaſſador.

Genealogy of the Counteſs of Loudon.—His Excellency Earl Moira is deſcended from the blood-royal of Scotland, viz. from Prince David Earl of Huntingdon, youngeſt brother of King William ſurnamed the Lyon; but his Noble Lady, the Counteſs of Loudon is not only deſcended from the blood-royal of Scotland, but that of Denmark and England, as ſet forth in Mr. Brown's genealogy, which proves this lady to be a relation of her noble huſband.

It is urged as a reaſon for *Linois* running away from our China fleet, that his *nerves* were affected by the *Tea*. It is not the firſt time a Frenchman's nerves have been palſied by the ſmell of our *Gun Powder*.

Brother Jerome's excurſion to the *back ſettlements* in America, is with a view, probably, of *ſettling* how to get *back* to France.

A matrimonial treaty is upon the tapis between the youngeſt ſon of Lord Uxbridge, and the Honorable Mis Grimſton, daughter of Lord Grimſton.

The rage of Duelling has deſcended even to School-boys: a ſhort time ſince, on a trivial diſpute happening at one of our public ſchools, between a ſon of Sir John Ramſden, bart. and another of Richard F[illegible] Eſq. of Ireland, a challenge enſued, a[illegible] young combatants met with piſtols, l[illegible]ith ſwan ſhot, to decide [illegible] *honour*, in the preſence of more than twenty of their ſchool fellows: fortunately only a ſhot or two were lodged in the ſkin of the challenging Duelliſt. The Marquis of Harrington was ſecond to one of the parties.

The Committee at Lloyd's have given 20l. and a medal to the ſailor on board the Ratler ſloop of war, who lately, on a ſhell falling on board, took it in his arms & threw it over board.

Colonel Eveligh, Commander of the Engineers at Portſmouth, is promoted to be a Brigadier General.

BUCKINGHAM-HOUSE.

The following is a deſcription of the interior of this Palace, which may be conſidered as the only town reſidence of their Majeſty's, St. James's being [illegible] uſed as a place of audience and for purpoſes of State.

The hall of entrance is upon a ſcale ſuitable to the dignity and ſpacioufneſs of the dwelling, which is ſo amply ſtored with the fineſt paintings, that the walls of even this apartment are covered with them. Views of cities in Italy, eſpecially thoſe by Canaletti, prevail here. The pavement is of white and dark coloured marble. Three very large and ſuberb lanterns in the faſhon of forty or fifty years ſince, hang from the ceiling. Eight lamps in glaſſes are placed on carved pedeſtals, very well painted in intimation of bronze. The ſtory of Æneas and Dido covers the walls of the ſtaircaſe. On the landing place of the chief floor, without any anti-room, opens the door of what is called the Japan Room, in which their Majeſties and the Princeſſes breakfaſt. Here are the comforts of a family room with the grandeur and ſome of the ornaments of a Palace. Three large paintings occupy three of the compartments, and, with ſeveral others, leave not much place for the curious Japan lining, from which the room takes its name. Vandyke is the favourite maſter here, and perhaps, it is not too much to call theſe three lofty pictures his beſt works. That neareſt the fireplace repreſents Charles I. Henrietta Maria, and their family, all in whole length. The next is the portrait of Charles I. on horſeback, with a page on foot. The third is the Duke of Alva on horſeback. A timepiece occupies the centre of a beautiful marble chimney piece. The curtains are velvet, painted by the Princeſs Elizabeth, in ſhades of brown and maroon, in imitation of cut velvet. Here the elegance of the furniture ends. The tables and chairs are of a very old and plain faſhion. The cold and hard-rubbed floor is without a carpet, a Luxury of which his Majeſty deprives himſelf in almoſt every apartment, from the opinion that *Carpets* are injurious to the health. Many of his ſubjects would find this deficiency very lamentable, if they were to paſs a day at Buckingham-houſe. A piano forte is on one ſide of the room; a large organ completely fills up a compartment near the fire place. Several little ſtands of the height of a table, to hold a breakfaſt cup or a work bag, are placed in the corners. From this apartment extends a ſuite of rooms along the whole back front of the houſe, all nearly covered with the fineſt pictures, which have however, been ſo often deſcribed, that we ſhall not notice them individually. Reubens, Vandyke, and Claude are the chief maſters. In every room the encouragement given by his Majeſty to ingenious conſtructors of timepieces is apparent and the King's fondneſs for their art may be well accounted for by his known punctuality; in which probably none of his ſervants or ſubjects ever equalled him. We do not recollect that there is one room without a clock; certainly ſeveral have two or three. There are, at leaſt, fifty in the houſe; all conſtantly wound up, according to their periods, by a truſty ſervant, and all in ſuch correctneſs, that a difference of *half a minute* cannot be found amongſt them. Weather glaſſes of different ſizes and conſtructions alſo occur frequently, and their *indice* correſpond almoſt as well as the hands of the clocks, On this weſtern ſide of the houſe are the King's and Queen's *Warm Rooms*; apartments ſo called becauſe they have the diſtinction of carpets, of which there are only four in the whole houſe, though not leſs than twenty of the rooms are in frequent uſe by the Royal Family; the others are in the dining-room and Queen's bedroom, but none of theſe completely over the floor. The furniture of this ſuite of apartments is otherwiſe extremely remarkable, and for the very qualities oppoſite to thoſe that might be expected. Inſtead of being magnificient, elegant, or faſhionable, it is of the very plaineſt form into which good materials can be worked, and even the materials are not always ſo conſpicuouſly good, ſeldom ſo beautiful, as would be required in the houſes of opulent individuals. And yet, though old enough to be far out of any late taſte, it bears no ſtamp of a venerable antiquity. The damaſk of the curtains and chairs is much faded; the mahogany of the latter is not beautiful; it is even ſo dull that it much reſembles walnut; and the latter are made with curving legs and clump, or rather knob, feet, not well carved. The Tables are of a ſimiliar faſhion. Several old and very plain *armoires* and *eſcrutoires* encumber the rooms. The appearance of the whole is very ſtriking to a viſitor, if he has been inſpecting any of the magnificent dwellings of our opulent Nobility, and has had his eye, accuſtomed to gold mouldings, ſatin-lined compartments, ſtately mirrors and vivid carpets.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. John Wallace, Principal Collector in the Province of Tanjore.

Mr. John Cotton, and Mr. J. N. Watts, Subordinate Collectors in ditto.

Mr. William Oliver, 2d. Assistant under the Register to the Court of Sudder and Foujdary Adawlut.

Colonel Robert Bell, to the temporary Command of the Artillery at St. Thomas's Mount.

Lieut. Colonel Cooke, permitted to resign the appointment of Barrack Master in Canara.

Lieutenant Jeffries, 18th. N. I. to proceed to Europe on Sick Certificate.

Captain Charles Addison 2d. N. Infantry to proceed to Sea for the benefit of his health.

Captain Lieutenant George Hare, 19th. N. Infantry, to be Captain of a Company; and Lieutenant J. C. Hardis, to be Captain Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Samuel Green, to be Adjutant of the 1st. Battalion 6th. Native Regiment, and Lieutenant R P. Molesworth, to be Adjutant of the 1st. Battalion 18th. Native Regiment.

Colonel Campbell, Commanding the Northern Division of the Army to proceed to Bengal, on leave of absence from his station.

Captain James Colebrooke, to be Deputy Quarter Master General, vice Whitlie permitted to resign Captain Lieutenant Conway, to be Deputy Adjutant General. Lieutenant H. J. Close, to be Major of Brigade to the Cavalry of the Subsidiary Force of His Highness the Nizam.

Lieutenant S. R. Dickens, of His Majesty's 34th. Regiment, to be Cantonment Adjutant at Wallajahbad

Lieut. Colonel M'Kerras, to command at Madura.

Captain Moore, of His Majesty's 74th. Regiment, to command at Ryacottah.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish in General Orders, the following Extract of a letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated the 12th. May 1802.

Para. 3.—"We have received an application from "(Captain William Godfrey) of our Invalid "Establishment, to be restored to the effective list, but "under the determination signified in the 110th Paragraph of our Military Letter of the 20th. June 1797, "we have not thought proper to comply with his request."

"4.—In consideration however, of the favorable "Testimonials which have been laid before us, of the "meritorious services and character of Captain Godfrey, we have agreed to promote him to the rank of "Major of Invalids only, such promotion to take place "from the time of his embarkation to return to your "Presidency; but Major Godfrey is to receive the "pay of that rank, only from the day of his embarkation on his return, and the other allowances of that "rank, from the time of his arrival at your Presidency."

The Governor in Council deemed it proper to postpone the publication of the above Extract, from the desire of reference for the determination of the Court of Directors, particular circumstances connected with the execution of their orders relative to the promotion of Captain Godfrey, to the rank of Major of Invalids: But the Honorable Court having, in a recent despatch, confirmed the resolution passed on that subject; His Lordship in Council accordingly directs, that the promotion of Captain Godfrey, to the rank of Major of Invalids, shall take place from the period of that Officer's embarkation, for the purpose of returning to India.

His Lordship in Council has been pleased to resolve that no Marriages shall in future take place at any of the Subordinate stations (among persons of the description of Officers and Gentlemen) without a License from the Governor of Fort St George, according to the mode observed at the Presidency, and all applications on that subject are required to be addressed to the Town Major of Fort St George

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council permits Lieutenant Parsons, of the 8th Native Regiment, to resign his commission in the service of the Honorable Company, in consequence of his appointment to a Cornetcy in His Majesty's service.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Officers are posted to Corps as follows.

Lieutenant Colonel Robertson, from the 13th. Regiment, to the 2d Battalion 3d. Regiment Native Infantry

Lieutenant Colonel R M Strange, from the 3d Regiment, to the 1st Battalion 13th Regiment N Infantry

Lieutenant Colonel Graham, late promotion, to the 10th. Regiment N. I and to the 2d Battalion.

Lieutenant Colonel Corner, from the 10th. Regiment, to the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Mr George Anderson, Surgeon, from the 6th. Cavalry Regiment, to the Madras European Regiment.

In pursuance of General Orders issued by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, commander in chief of all His Majesty's Forces, of the date August the 11th. 1804, the commander in chief directs that the following Regulation should be observed by the Army, under the Presidency of Fort St. George.

In conducting the business of the Army, all applications relative to Military Disbursements, or pecuniary claims to Pay, Allowances, &c. &c and all Military Correspondence will pass through *the Commander in Chief's Military Secretary* excepting such parts as relate to particular departments, and which are hereafter specified

All Correspondence, which has for its object the Cloathing of the Troops, the Discipline of the Army, Military Regulations, and application for leave of Absence, will pass through the medium of the *Adjutant General.*

All applications for Routes, Camp Equipage, and other Requisites for Cantoning and Encamping the Troops; also all Correspondence relating to Quarters, Marches, Camps, Plans and Dispositions for defence, likewise for embarking and the general conveyance of the Troops, where the Army may be in the Field, to be addressed and directed to the *Quarter Master General*

All Official Letters or Reports from General, or other Officers in Command, which are designed to be laid before the Commander in Chief, to be *signed* by General, or Commanding Officers themselves.

All Official Letters from Head Quarters (not circular) are to be acknowledged by the first opportunity after the Receipt thereof; and Commanding Officers of Regiments are to specify in their Monthly returns, what General Orders, Official Regulations, or Circular Letters, they may have received during the proceeding month.

All applications on points of duty, shall (except in cases of pressing and evident necessity) be made through the General Officers in Command; those from Regimental Officers being in the first instance submitted to the Commanding Officers of their Regiments.

FORT WILLIAM,—21st. March.

Despatches, of which the following are Copies, were received last Night by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, from His Excellency the Right Hon. the Commander in Chief.

To His Excellency the Most Noble Marquess Wellesley, *Governor General, &c. &c. &c.*

My Lord,

I have the satisfaction to transmit, for Your Lordship's information, Copy of a despatch from Major General Smith, announcing his complete success, in an attack on Meer Khan's Force near the town of Ufzulghur, on the 2d. Instant.

The indefatigable perseverance of Major Gen. Smith, in his pursuit of the Enemy since he first crossed the Jumna, entitles that Officer to my best thanks and approbation, and his mode of conducting the attack on the 2d instant, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, and after a very long march, must ever reflect on him the highest credit.

The Cavalry appear on this Service, to have maintained in an eminent degree, that high character for intrepidity and discipline, which they have so successfully displayed on every former occasion, and the conduct of both Officers and Men has been represented to me, by Major General Smith, as highly meritorious.

Your Lordship will perceive with much satisfaction, that our loss on this occasion has not been heavy, and that the wounded Officers are likely to do well.

(Signed) LAKE.

Camp before Bhurtpore, 9th. March.

To His Excellency General Lake, *Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you, that on our march yesterday morning in pursuit of Meer Khan, I received intelligence that, he with his whole force, was encamped at Ufzulghur. I left the Baggage of the Detachment at Sherkot, with the Rear Guard and the 3d. Regiment Native Cavalry, with its Galloper Guns, under the command of Major Doveton, for its protection, and with the remainder of the Force under my command, moved on to Ufzulghur.

After a march of 14 coss, we came in sight of the Enemy at 2. P. M. They were drawn up in order of Battle and prepared to receive us.

The Detachment having forded a River in the face of the Enemy, were formed into two lines. The advanced Guard under the command of Captain Philpot, was intended for the protection of the Right, and the irregular Horse under Mr. Skinner, for the protection of the Left Flanks.

As our Army advanced, the Enemy advanced also Two bodies of Cavalry, one led by Meer Khan, and the other by Shuhamut Khan, attempted to penetrate our Flanks, but were repulsed with loss. A body of Alee-Gholes moved on in a very daring manner upon our line; they were charged by a Squadron of His Majesty's 8th. Light Dragoons, and a Squadron of His Majesty's 27th. Light Dragoons, and were completely destroyed

After the destruction of the Infantry, the Cavalry of the Enemy fled in every direction. They were pursued beyond the Town of Ufzulghur. The Enemy's Baggage had been sent off in the morning, when first they received intelligence of our approach; their flight was therefore unincumbered, and the fatigue which our Horses had sustained, the late hour of the day, and the nature of the country, prevented a farther pursuit

Above thirty of the Enemy's Colours fell into our hands, among the number are two Golden Standards, which were carried by the Yekus, a body of chosen men attached to the person of Meer Khan.

Three of Meer Khan's principal Sirdars, Mohumed Saueed Khan, Jumshire Khan, and Moortuza Khan, were killed; his Brother Shuhamut Khan, and Ruhmut Khan, one of his principal Sirdars, are stated to have been wounded; Gholam Ulee Khan, a principal Sirdar, was wounded, and is now in our Camp; Meer Khan himself escaped, but the best and bravest of his Troops suffered.

I feel infinitely indebted to the whole of the Officers and Men under my command, for their gallant, steady, and praise-worthy conduct. I have the honor to enclose a return of our loss The wounds received by the Officers, are I am sorry to say, severe, but I trust not dangerous.

I shall continue to pursue the Enemy, in whatever direction they may proceed.

(Signed) J. SMITH, *Major General.*

Camp, 6 miles from Ufzulghur, March 3, 1805

Total Return of Casualties in the Action near Ufzulghur, on the 2d. March, 1805.

Killed:—5 Rank and File, and 9 Horses.

Wounded:—1 Major, 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant 5 Serjeants, 1 Trumpeter, 26 Rank and File, and 24 Horses,—Missing:—6 Horses.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Major Carden, 29th Light Dragoons,—Capt. Burke, ditto,—Capt Gore, 27th Light Dragoons,—Lieutenant and Adjutant Bunce, ditto.

Total Return of Casualties in Captain Skinner's Corps of Independent Cavalry, on the 2d. March, at Ufzulghur.

Killed:—4 Privates,—Wounded:—1 Russaldar, 7 Privates, and 9 Horses,—Missing:—4 Horses.

To Lieut. Colonel Gerard, *Adjutant General.*

Camp Currawel, Feb. 27, 1805.

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that I marched from Rampoora, on the 22d. instant, and on the same Evening, arrived before Bommon Gong, a Mud Fort, with very high Ramparts, and a Ditch, the Gates built up, and remarkably well defended, the Garrison consisted of three hundred Men.

One hundred and sixty sepoys, with 2-6 pounders and 2 howitzers, composed our little detachment, but I found the guns would make no impression, nor the Howitzers compel them to surrender: on the 24th. arrived two 12-pounders, and by the evening, the breach appeared practicable, and I now marched the storming party to the ditch: I preferred delaying the assault till the morning; however, in the course of the night, the garrison got off by lowering themselves down by a rope, it then appeared the breach was practicable, tho' rather difficult.

On the 25th. instant, the detachment marched to Currawal, a large walled Town, with a number of bastions, four small guns, eleven hundred men, and numerous Inhabitants.

A Battery of two 12-pounders, and a 6-pounder was soon erected, within three hundred yards of the Walls, by filling up one empty Tumbril, and Ammunition boxes with earth, and finishing the rest with bags of Grain; the two Howitzers and a 6-pounder, were then planted in a different direction.

I was under the necessity of waiting till one o'clock of the next day, for ammunition, and one hundred and fifty Sepoys, when we began an excellent fire, and by six o'clock, the breach was perfect; not a moment was lost in proceeding to the storm, and as we entered into the breach, the garrison retired by the India Ghur gate.

I feel much pleasure in acknowledging, how much I was obliged to Lieut. Grant, of the 3d Regt. of the Bombay army, who led the storming party at Currawal, and to Lieut. Alder, who came forward as a Volunteer. Lieut. Purvis gave me every assistance as a Staff Officer; and for Lieut. Nicholson's services on this occasion, I am also greatly obliged.

The Europeans behaved with their usual bravery, and the Sepoys with equal courage.

I should be proud if His Excellency General Lake would notice Corporals Cross and Hislop; they are Soldiers who have distinguished themselves more than once, and there are not two braver or better Men, in the 2d. company 2d bat. of artillery.

The following is a List of the Wounded at both places.

1 Serjeant, badly—2 Gunners—2 Golandauze, 1 badly—3 Clashies, 1 badly—4 Sepoys.

(Signed) C. HUTCHINSON.

Capt. Commanding.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,—25 Aug.

ELECTION OF A TEMPORAL PEER OF IRELAND

In pursuance of an Act passed in the fortieth year of his present *Majesty's* reign, intituled. "An act to regulate the mode by which the "Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, to serve in the Parliament of the United Kingdom on the part of Ireland, shall be "summoned and returned to the said Parliament."—I do hereby give notice, that Writs, bearing test this day, have issued for electing a Peer of Ireland to succeed to the vacancy made by the demise of the Right Honorable *Otway* Earl of *Desart*, in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom, and to sit and vote on the part of Ireland in the said House of Lords of the United Kingdom; which writs are severally directed to the following Peers, being the Peers now living, who sat and voted in the House of Lords of Ireland before the Union, and the Peers whose right to vote on the election of Temporal Peers of Ireland hath, on claims made in their behalf, been admitted since the Union by the House of Lords of the United Kingdom, and that the said writs are ready to be delivered at this Office.

W. R. Duke of Leinster	Rd. Viscount Fitzwilliam
C. Marquis of Drogheda	J Chr. Viscount Downe
R. Marquis Wellesley	J James Viscount Strabane
M. Marquis of Thomond	R. Viscount Molesworth
T. Marquis of Headfort	R Viscount Chetwynd
J Denis Marquis of Sligo	G. Viscount Middleton
Charles Marquis of Ely	Gustavus Viscount Boyne
W. El. of Orm. & Ossory	Joshua Viscount Allen
J. T. Earl of Clanricarde	Henry Viscount Palmerston
E. Earl of Cork & Orrery	R. Viscount Powerscourt
G. F. Earl of Westmeath	Wm. Viscount Ashbrook
Pat. Earl of Roscommon	Arthur Viscount Dungannon
John Earl of Meath	Thomas Viscount De Vesci
H. Earl of Barrymore	James Viscount Lifford
Richard Earl of Cavan	Henry W. Viscount Clifden
George Earl of Granard	Thomas Viscount Cremorne
F Chri. Earl of Athlone	Arthur Viscount Gosford
W W Earl Fitzwilliam	Robert Viscount Wicklow
F. Thomas Earl of Kerry	H. Viscount Doneraile
John Earl of Darnley	Edmond S Viscount Pery
Fred. Earl of Besborough	T. Viscount Northland
H T Earl of Carrick	H. Viscount Harberton
Wm Earl of Shelburne	Laurence Vis. Oxmantown
R. Earl of Shannon	Hugh Viscount Carleton
Clotw. Earl of Massareene	Charles Viscount Somerton
R H. El. of Lanesborough	Barry Viscount Avonmore
G. Earl of Belvidere	R Viscount Longueville
James Earl Fife	Richard Viscount Bantry
F Rawdon Earl of Moira	C W. Viscount Charleville
A. Saun. Earl of Arran	John Baron Kingsale
J. Earl of Courtown	Randal Baron Dunsany
F. W. Earl of Charlemont	Tomas Baron Louth
G Earl of Kingston	Richard Baron Caher
Robert Earl of Roden	A Thomas Baron Blaney
G. G Nugent El. Nugent	F. S. Baron Conway & Kiltullagh
J. Earl of Glandore	George Baron Carbery
W H Earl of Clermont	M. Lord Avl. B. of Balrath
S. Earl of Mount Cashell	Chr. G. Baron Arden
T. Earl of Longford	J. H Baron Templetown
J James El of Farnham	Hugh Baron Massey
H. L Earl of Carhampton	R T Baron Muskerry
John Earl of Mayo	J Baker Baron Sheffield
J W Earl of Enniskillen	W. Baron Riversdale
John Earl of Arne	Cornelius B. Lismore
J J Earl of Carysfort	Richard Baron Sunderlin
E. Earl hf Kilkenny	J C. Baron Kilmaine
A. Earl of Mountnorris	George Baron Callan
G Earl Macartney	W Wm B. Rossmore
Charles Earl Lucan	James Baron Tyrawley
R Earl of Londonderry	C. H. Baron Castlecoote
Som. Earl of Belmore	Clotw. Baron Langford
Henry Earl Conyngham	J. Baron De Blaquiere
Francis Earl Landaff	Lodge Baron Frankfort
C H. St. J Earl O'Neill	Richard Baron Adare
Francis Earl of Bandon	Thomas Baron Ventry
A. T. El. of Castlestewart	H Bn. Mount Sandford
R. H E. of Donoughmore	John Baron Tara
E. H Earl of Limerick	Maurice Baron Hartland
W. P K. E. of Clancarty	Frederick Baron Ashtown.
C. Viscount Dillon	

Retort courteous.—A brace of Lieutenants (one a naval, the other a military hero) rallying and firing their *squibs* and *sallies* of the *brain* at each other, the Military gentleman, taking out his pocket book, said, "I will shew you what you have not seen since the conclusion of last war," and immediately produced a *Bank note* of 20l.—"Very good," says the other, but look, here is such a sight as you never saw in your life;" taking a paper from his side pocket, "here's a Tailor's Bill, with a Receipt to it."

EARL POWIS.

Last week the Burgesses of Bishops Castle, and the friends and tenants of the Right Hon. Earl of Powis, dined at Walcot, with his Lordship, who welcomed his guests individually as they entered, in the most friendly and cordial manner. On this occasion the green-house was converted into a splendid refectory, and the tables litrally "groaned with hospitable food." At the head of one table his Lordship presided, and on either hand the Bailiff of the Borough, and Captain Clive. In short, hospitality and abundance spread the board, and true conviviality closed the evening.

On Wednesday last, the Earl of Powis and Family arrived arrived at Montgomery, and were received by the inhabitants with every demonstration of joy. An ox and a sheep were roasted; & the Volunteers, both horse and foot, were assembled to salute his Lordship, Having spent some time in the most affable manner among the inhabitants of Montgomery, the Noble Family set out for the ancient family seat, Powis Castle, escorted by a party of cavalry. On Foredan Heath they were met by a detachment of cavalry from Welch Pool, who joined the cavalcade, and proceeded to Pool, where similar rejoicings took place. The arrival of the Earl was the signal for universal joy; the ancient Mansion once more assumed its former gaiety and hospitality.

Thirteenth Asylum,

AND

ROAD LOTTERY,

ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

THURSDAY the 4th. April, 1805.

No. 2050 a Prize of 10,000 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 1491 5212 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

No. 5962 a Prize of 50 Star Pagodas.

Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.

15	62	137	142	960	1797	1161
1076	1682	1764	1036	1189	1091	1242
1052	1354	1654	1080	1856	1391	1344
2243	2965	2613	2013	2711	2708	2434
2524	2554	2946	2210	2557	2168	2044
2394	3862	3657	3777	3420	3232	3950
3002	3539	3855	3006	3980	3264	3839
4159	4233	4885	4238	4837	4935	4342
4365	4645	4387	4303	4803	4090	5670
5080	5983	5634	5258	5161	5618	5588.

J. L. HEEFKE,

Agent.

TWELFTH DAY'S DRAWING

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

MONDAY the 8th. April, 1805.

No. 1947 a Prize of 200 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 392 3045 5167 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 4325 5968 5088 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.

29	42	48	123	153	295	359
318	429	548	602	907	937	1128
1171	1647	1992	1718	1897	1590	1656
1666	1175	1223	1501	1530	1473	2240
2287	2809	2017	2233	2945	2561	2192
2862	2831	2528	3010	3944	3787	3620
3103	3164	3933	3040	3213	3012	3823
3170	3561	4052	4466	4798	4839	4804
4603	4426	4682	4543	4521	4757	4510
5687	5617	5771	5447	5677	5392	5040
5919	5761	5495	5676	5321	5620	5438
5326	5287	5941	5759	5180	5488	5821
5767	5112.					

J. L. HEEFKE,

Agent.

BOOK - BINDING.

EBERHARD MORSCH

BEGS leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of the Settlement, that he has opened a Book-binding Shop, next door to Mr. Thomas Umpherston, Coach-maker, Black-town, where he carries on the above business, in the Europe style, and on the most reasonable terms.——Gentlemen favouring him with their Orders, they shall be duly complied with.

Madras, 10th. April, 1805.

MADRAS: PRINTED BY JOHN YOUNG, *In Popham's Broad-way.*